

lantic in relatively deep water. A second species from the Santa Barbara Channel, California, has lately reached me.

*Metzgeria californica* n. sp.

Shell small, translucent white, with a pale straw-colored, dull, wrinkled and rather conspicuous periostracum; nucleus small, smooth, white, obliquely inclined, of nearly two whorls; there are four or five rounded subsequent whorls separated by a deep, not channelled, suture; sculpture of about nine rather prominent, rounded axial ribs extending from suture to suture and on the last whorl to the base, separated by wider interspaces and crossed by numerous subequal spiral threads, covering the whole shell, their wider interspaces striated by the incremental lines. Aperture about half as long as the shell, the outer lip sharp, the throat smooth and white; the pillar white, not callous, with three distinct, oblique plaits beside the slightly raised margin of the canal, these are only visible from the side of the aperture; anteriorly the pillar is tortuous, slightly recurved, open and rather wide. Length of shell 14, of aperture 7; width of shell 6 mm.

This species is easily discriminated from *M. pusilla* by its deeper sutures and more convex whorls, and by having a more tortuous pillar with three or four distinct oblique plaits instead of only two. On a direct view, at right angles to the plane of the aperture, the plaits are invisible, but are perfectly distinct from a point more laterally situated. The operculum is elongate-quadrate with apical nucleus. The shell, with other specimens from the same locality, was sent to the National Museum by J. H. Paine.

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NOTICES OF NEW LAND SHELLS OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND Y. HIRASE.

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*Eulota (Euhadra) quæsita* var. *decorata* n. v.

Smaller than *quæsita*, and much more coarsely sculptured with irregularly spaced, fold-like striæ, which are well raised and in part light yellow; the ground-color of the shell being either that of *quæsita* or of the form *perryi*, the types being of the dark pattern.

Alt. 22, diam. 35 mm. (Ōkuki).

Alt. 18.5, diam. 28 mm. (Chojamura).

Ōkuki and Chojamura, Mutsu. Types no. 84884 A. N. S. P., from no. 985a of Mr. Hirase's coll.

*Eulota (Euhadra) connivens* var. *diversa* n. v.

Shell resembling the smaller *E. connivens* var. *phæogramma* Anc., but larger, with the periphery strongly angular, like a thick *Plectotropis*. Alt. 18, diam. 25.3 mm.

Riukiu I. Type 84877 A. N. S. P. Collector unknown.

*Eulota (Euhadra) submandarina* var. *miyakejimana* n. v.

Shell similar to *E. submandarina*, but the whorls of the spire are flatter, less convex.

Alt. 18.6, diam. 25 mm.

Alt. 16.5, diam. 21.7 mm.

Miyakejima, Izu. Types no. 84879 A. N. S. P., from no. 1067 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

*Eulota (Euhadra) submandarina* var. *nijimana* n. v.

Decidedly smaller than *E. submandarina*; subangular at the periphery, with  $4\frac{3}{4}$  to 5 whorls.

Alt. 12.3, diam. 17.5 mm.

Alt. 12, diam. 17 mm.

Nijijima, Izu. Types no. 84880 A. N. S. P., from no. 1051 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

*Ennea iwakawa* var. *oshimana* n. var.

Differs from *E. iwakawa* in being much larger; from var. *yakashima* in the decidedly more slender form. Alt. 4.3, diam. 1.7 mm.

Oshima, Osumi. Types no. 84875 A. N. S. P., from no. 936 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

Like almost all of the species of Oshima, this is quite noticeably differentiated from the allied form of the main islands of Japan.

*Tornatellina kitaiwojimana* n. sp.

Shell perforate, globular, with short, very obtuse, conic spire; thin and fragile, transparent horn-colored, faintly and finely striate. Whorls  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , convex. Aperture large; columella bearing a prominent, squarish double fold; parietal wall bearing a small, rather short entering lamella. Length 2.7, diam. 2 mm.

Kita-Iwojima, Izu. Types no. 84965, A. N. S. P., from no. 1094 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

An extraordinary species, very unlike any other yet known from the region. Kita-Iwojima is one of the Sulphur or Volcano Islands, a little group lying southwest of the Ogasawara group, and on a line with the Izushichito group, or "Seven islands of Izu." They were discovered by Bernard de Torres in 1543, and are governed by Japan from the Ogasawara Is. Volcanic forces are still active in this group, which is regarded by Yoshiwara as a continuation of the Fuji chain, rather than orogenically belonging to the Ogasawaran volcanic chain.

The following species of land shells have been found on Kita-Iwojima :

*Tornatellina inexpectata* Pils.

*Tornatellina kitaiwojimana* Pils.

*Tornatellina hataiana* Pils.

*Opeas gracile ogasawaranum* Pils.

*Kaliella præalta* var. *izushichitoensis* n. v.

Shell smaller than *K. præalta*, with decidedly stronger peripheral angle. Brown, somewhat transparent.

Miyakejima, Izu. Types no. 84961, A. N. S. P., from no. 1060a of Mr. Hirase's collection. Also, Niijima, Izu, no. 1060 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

*Kaliella nesiotica* n. sp.

Shell conic, with very slightly convex lateral outlines, obtuse summit, acutely thread-carinate periphery and slightly convex base; transparent brown. Whorls fully 6, slightly convex, parted by a suture in which the fine thread-like keel ascends. Sculpture of extremely minute, rather widely-spaced hair-striæ. Aperture basal, squarish, the columellar margin reflexed above. Alt. 3.6, diam. 3.2 mm.

Miyakejima, Izu. Types no. 84964, A. N. S. P., from no. 1072 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

Near *K. crenulata* Gude, but the excessively fine hair-like striæ are much more widely spaced in this species.

*Sitala niijimana* n. sp.

Shell minutely perforate, with conic spire, obtuse apex, strongly

angular periphery and convex base; thin, fragile, and of a pale, somewhat transparent horn-color. Surface faintly marked with growth-wrinkles, and under very strong magnification, showing an excessively minute, close decussation of radial and spiral lines. General outlines of the spire straight. Whorls  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , convex. Columella reflexed above. Alt. 2, diam. 2.3 mm.

Niijima, Izu. Types no. 84963, A. N. S. P., from no. 1057 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

The rather acutely angular periphery is nearly in the middle of the height of the shell. It is referred to the genus *Sitala* on account of its spiral sculpture, which is, however, excessively minute.

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NOTE ON THE FAMILY SEPTIDÆ.

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BY W. H. DALL.

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In the Report on the Mollusks of Porto Rico, I adopted for the family *Tritonidæ* of authors, the name *Septidæ*, and for the typical genus the name *Septa*, proposed by Perry in 1811. Perry's list of species comprised six, beside which he mentions the *Murex tritonis* of Linné (spelling the specific name *tritonis*, but his meaning is obvious). His genus was equivalent to the genus *Triton*, as used by authors of the first half of the 19th century. His largest and most conspicuous species, which he compares with *Murex tritonis*, belongs to the same group as the latter, which was generally accepted as the type of the old genus *Triton* and reserved for it by Montfort when he divided the genus, a year earlier than Perry. Therefore I accepted *Septa rubicunda* Perry (= *Triton nodiferus* Lam.) as the type of Perry's genus and applied the name to the congeneric species of Porto Rico, since *Triton* is preoccupied.

In an interesting and useful paper by H. Leighton Kesteven, referred to in the June number of the NAUTILUS, the author does not accept the name *Septa* because Perry's first species is a *Lotorium* and without argument is taken by Mr. Kesteven as type. He shows very clearly that the name cannot be used for *Lotorium*, but does not observe that I never proposed to so use it. I used it for the group of *Murex tritonis* L., which is generically distinct from the group of which *Lotorium* is a member, and which, as Mr. Kesteven shows,